

## GEN. MILES IS MAD.

He Declares that He Will Resign if a Certain Bill Passes.

## SECRETARY OF WAR'S SCHEME

To Promote Interest of Personal Friends Without Regard to Rank for Service, Miles Charges Favoritism.

Gen. Nelson A. Miles Thursday told the senate committee on military affairs that if the bill introduced by Senator Hawley at the instance of the war department for the organization of a general staff for the army should become a law he would decline to longer hold his commission. The reason he gave for the statement is that the bill is utterly subversive of the interests of the military establishment, and he said that he would not be a party to such a thing, but to the extent even of continuing to hold his place.

The statement was made in the course of a prolonged hearing by the committee which was conducted behind closed doors, and in which Gen. Miles touched upon a variety of subjects connected with the army. The portion of the bill to which he directed his special criticism is that contained in section 7, reading as follows:

"MAKING GENERAL A FIGUREHEAD." "That from and after the passage of this act the senior general officer of the army shall be assigned to command such portion of the army as the president may direct, or be detailed to duty in the general staff corps. All duties prescribed by law for the commanding general of the army shall be performed by the chief of general staff or other general officer designated by the secretary of war, and that, so long as the present lieutenant general of the army continues on the active list he shall be the chief of the general staff, and upon the separation from active service of the said lieutenant general of the army, said office, except as herein provided shall cease and determine."

## WOULD DESTROY UNITY OF ARMY.

Gen. Miles said that if this provision should become a law it would have the effect of destroying the unity of the army and he said he was not a party to such a thing. He said he was not a party to such a thing, but to the extent even of continuing to hold his place.

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## SCHEME OF THE SECRETARY.

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## WARY MILES.

Gen. Miles was questioned as to the reasons for leaving the American army of occupation at Tampa and holding it there so long with the resulting congestion. Replying to the first question, he said that it was because of the order to occupy Havana. The delay was due, he said, to the fact that the American army was supplied with only 64 rounds of ammunition which would not have been sufficient for more than half an hour of fighting. Considering that Havana was one of the best fortified cities in the world, he said that to have attacked it would have been foolhardy in the extreme. He declined, however, to criticize the then secretary of war, Gen. Alger, for the condition of affairs, saying that probably any one else in the position would have done about what he did. He laid the general blame for this condition of unpreparedness at the door of congress.

## KNOWS THE FAVORITES.

In the course of his remarks Gen. Miles told the committee in confidence that with the bill a law he could now name the men who would hold the places of honor provided under it but the committee did not ask for the names.

## BOTH'S ENDORSEMENT.

The printed report of the testimony of Secretary Root before the military committee on this bill was made public Thursday. In his statement the secretary stated that the general staff of the army as it is proposed to organize it, under this bill, would be simply an advisory board and that its principal duty would be that of an advisory board.

Asked as to the place the commander-in-chief would occupy with reference to this board, the secretary replied:

"The plan of the bill is to have the chief of staff selected by the president as commander-in-chief, and to have it a detail so that he will come in with the president and go out with the president."

Senator Bates—Do I understand that

there is a limit to their power so that they will not interfere with the lieutenant general?

Secretary Root—The proposition is to have the lieutenant general to decide. As to the work of this character during the war with Spain, Secretary Root said:

"That work was done during the Spanish war practically by the gentleman who was then lieutenant general. If we had not had an assistant general with the strength of ten men, with a wonderful physique and extraordinary executive capacity the whole system would have been broken down absolutely. You cannot depend on having such men."

## THE DAVIS MONUMENT FUND.

The School Children of this State to Help Get It Up.

Some time ago State Superintendent of Education McMahon received a letter from Mrs. Alice A. Gaillard Palmer of Charleston on the part of the committee for South Carolina to represent the Southern Memorial association in an effort, along with the United Daughters of the Confederacy, to further the collection of funds for the erection of a monument to Jefferson Davis. Mrs. Palmer suggested that the school children be given the opportunity to contribute to the monument. This would be most appropriate, especially in the State of South Carolina, the leader in the organization of the Confederacy, which will forever be symbolized by the name of Jefferson Davis. The chief reason for the contribution is the sentiment rather than the money. Mrs. Palmer says:

"We feel confident that every man, woman and child will consider it an honor and a privilege to contribute to this fund. I write to ask if it would be possible for you to appoint some day and have a collection taken up in all the schools for this fund. Each child gave five cents. I am sure it would amount to a goodly sum. There is no rule in our city schools that no collection shall be taken up, but I am going to make a special appeal to the board, and have the sanction of the chairman to do so. It is the desire of the women of the south that the monument shall be unveiled on June 3, 1903, and each State is earnestly requested to act promptly in adding to the fund on hand."

Superintendent McMahon thinks that in connection with the taking up of the contributions, there should be exercises commemorative of Jefferson Davis and of the Confederacy. These exercises should not only be held, but to instruct the children of the schools and the people of the community. In order to assist the teachers in devising an attractive and significant programme, he will issue a pamphlet, which Miss Withers is now preparing with the assistance of several teachers of the State. Of course, Jefferson Davis's birthday would be the best time for such an exercise, except that it comes after most of the schools will have closed. Memorial day, the 10th of May, will, therefore, be designated. As many children, before, are asked to fix each a day for itself in connection with its closing exercises, and give the children of the school and the people of the neighborhood the opportunity to contribute something towards this monument to the south's great leader in the Lost Cause.

## Rescue of Crew.

A special from Morehead City, N. C., says the United States revenue cutter Albatross, stationed at that port, has just arrived there with Capt. Garay and crew of 27 men from the Spanish steamer "Ea," 1,694 tons of Bilbao. The Ea sailed from Ferdinandina, Fla., March 13, for New York with a cargo of 2,500 barrels of sugar, 2,500 tons of phosphate. When off Cape Lookout shoals, March 15, at 9 a. m., she went aground and high seas and brisk southeast to northeast winds prevented assistance of life-saving crew. The steamer broke in two this morning and is a total loss with her cargo. By a combination of the efforts of the life-saving crew and the revenue cutter the crew of the Ea was taken at the last minute off the bridge of the vessel after having remained without food and water since Saturday.

## Swam Through Ice.

Ed Dameron paid a bet that he lost on the McGovern-Sullivan fight by taking a swim in the Ohio river at Louisville with the thermometer hovering around zero. Dameron swam through the icy waters and when he reached the bank his mustache was frozen stiff and icicles hung from his hair. Dameron made a bet with Henry Haner, a fellow employee of the Norman Lumber company that Sullivan would win and made the prediction that he should take a swim in the river on St. Patrick's day. As McGovern landed the big end of the purse Dameron paid the bet according to the agreement.

## Only a Dodge.

Senator Penrose's attempt to head off the movement for popular election of senators by proposing an increase of senators, based on population, was too transparent to amount to anything. The people of this country desire a popular election of senators, and they will get it some day, but they will never stand for giving the big States a larger representation in the senate than the small ones.

## Pie Corner Hunters.

Hanna is said to be the choice of the southern Republicans for next president. And it must be admitted says the Atlanta Journal, that the average southern Republican comes pretty near knowing where the pie corner is located.

## A GRAND SUCCESS

Was the South Carolina Day at the Charleston Exposition.

## VISITORS WARMLY RECEIVED.

By the Good People of the City of Charleston. The Gov. and Others Make Speeches.

The Charleston correspondent of the Columbia State says South Carolina Day has been a great success, while the crowd in attendance should have numbered with tens of thousands. There were indeed 10,000 people in the grounds. This fact in itself is not an indication that the exposition management is disappointed, for the attendance of such an enthusiastic crowd as was here Thursday means brighter days for the exposition.

For those who were here will go out and do "missionary work" for the great show. Last week a prominent county official came down from Columbia and was so thoroughly delighted with his visit that he has been urging all his friends to come. The result of his efforts was apparent, because several Columbians who had thought of the exposition as a "failure" and were going to come, and these "converts" declared that they were going home and urging others to come.

It is strange that home people must be persuaded to believe that this exposition is a failure.

A GRAND SUCCESS. From an aesthetic and artistic standpoint. The exposition has had many things against which to contend and the one which has, perhaps, influenced the people of South Carolina to distrust the exposition is the fact that the exposition was opened before it was ready. Had they been admitted free they might have had no kick to make, but as they paid their way to see an unfinished show many of them went away with feeling akin to that of a disappointed tourist.

It is a great pity, and it is difficult to overcome whatever impressions were made at that time. However, the visitors who are coming here now declare their gratification at the exposition, not only for the completed but complete. There is nothing lacking to make it a success if not successful. The crop year has been a bad one, but there are people who are able to come here for a few days of recreation and to see the exposition.

THE LAST OPPORTUNITY. They may not have such another opportunity for 10 years or longer. It may be many years before a southern city will have the courage to undertake such an enterprise. Charleston has earned the right to be called the "City of the South." For the reason that the delighted crowds who were here Thursday will go back and back home big and big with the weather.

well, and to whose memory there, in Citadel Square, stands a monument erected by the people of this historic city. With such men at the head of her affairs she could not but command the attention and respect of the world, and when this feeling of pride in her country and for the country and had been safely passed with honor to both, and a reunited country battled with Mexico. The deeds of the Palmetto regiment in that struggle have hardly been equalled in the annals of southern warfare. Should you go back to the time when Leonidas and his hundred Spartans gave their lives at the pass of Thermopylae, and never surpassed. The historic flag they bore to victory in Mexico was long since unfurled by another South Carolina regiment in Cuba on the walls of Morro Castle.

## THE DAY'S EXERCISES.

There was an exchange of compliments between the representatives of Charleston and the representatives of the State government. At noon a large crowd assembled in front of the exposition building. Major J. C. Hempill, a director, took charge of the exercises. He declared his pleasure at the presence of so many visitors and introduced "the one man in Charleston who has had the pocket book big enough and the back bone big enough to make this exposition the success it is"—Capt. F. W. Wagner, the president of the exposition.

Capt. Wagner welcomed the visitors in his characteristic manner. His face beamed with pleasure when he invited them to make themselves at home in Charleston. He hoped that they would enjoy the day and would go back and say that the directors of the exposition had done their part. He hoped that the visitors would be the means of bringing others to the exposition. "Nature has not been in our favor," he said, "and the attendance is not what it ought to have been." Hon. James P. Johnson, mayor protem, made a few remarks of welcome on behalf of the city of Charleston. He spoke of a warm cordiality which was apparent.

## THE STATE IS A UNIT.

Judge C. H. Simonton of the United States court, then introduced the speaker of the day, Governor McSwiney. Judge Simonton referred with pride to the fact that South Carolina has been made a unit and he complimented the Gov. in his part in that pacification. He presented "the governor of the whole people. Governor McSwiney was well received. His was the only prepared speech and he followed the program closely after making a few remarks appropriate to the occasion. The governor said:

## GOV. McSWINEY'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: It is peculiarly appropriate that one day during the progress of this exposition should be set apart, as South Carolina Day. For this exposition is a States' day, and it is the duty of the people of the State, and this day has been fixed when the people of South Carolina may come together to do honor to their position and to the city which made it a success—to see here displayed the resources, the advantages, and possibilities of their own State, and of nearly every other State in the union, and other parts of the world.

And it is most appropriate that South Carolina should have an exposition, to which she may with a just pride invite her brethren of every section of the country. I believe that the people of America are peculiarly interested in this State, and I have noted with the keenest interest and delight the kind and eloquent words spoken by the governors and representatives of other States upon their visits to this exposition. No better indication could be sought than at least one of the ends for which this enterprise was undertaken has been accomplished—the bringing of our brethren of other sections of the country into

closer touch with our people, to give them the best of welcome and assure them of our interest in the people of the States which they represent, and I believe they have gone home with a new and broader and fuller conception of South Carolina's position in the galaxy of States. Some of them were from that section which less than a half century ago were lined up on the other side of that dark and deep chasm which was opened wide in '61, but across which is now clasped the hand of brotherly love. It is useless to deny, and I would not, that the memory of those days still lingers, sadly though sweetly, in the hearts of the northern and the southern people, but I repeat, that on account of the visits, as they are, and leading to this exposition, and their reception in the city where in the '60s Sumter belched forth its flame and steel against the northern fleets, the hand on the clock of time is pointing nearer the hour when the States of this great Union must be obliterated, and the 45 States of this union shall be knit together by ties closer and stronger than ever before. By the efforts and the untiring energy of the promoters of this exposition we have greatly advanced that time, and the day when the States of this union shall be knit together by ties closer and stronger than ever before. By the efforts and the untiring energy of the promoters of this exposition we have greatly advanced that time, and the day when the States of this union shall be knit together by ties closer and stronger than ever before.

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The State of South Carolina gave \$50,000 to the great exposition, and this should be a matter of pride for every patriotic son of the State. This money was wisely expended by a commission consisting of Gov. McSwiney, Capt. F. W. Wagner, Col. Jno. B.

Cleveland Senator Louis Appelt and Mr. Thomas Wilson of Clarendon county. At their direction was erected the splendid structure known as the Palace of Agriculture or South Carolina building. Acting with them Mr. Earl Sigmund, the State geologist, and Mr. A. W. Love, the State commissioner, have arranged an exhibit which is representative of every class of industry in this State. This exhibit is displayed in the handsome building which was designed by the architect, Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert. The decorations in this building are admired about as much as the exhibits. Mr. August John, the secretary of the commission was also present. His advice was available to the commission on more than one occasion.

## TEXAS HAY FEVER.

Incidents in this State Lose Thousands Annually By It.

Since the stock law went into effect, and ticks have disappeared in many parts of the State, Texas fever has become a common disease. It is estimated that the breeders of the State are now losing annually more than \$10,000 from this disease, and it has been shown to be so important that the South Carolina experiment station has undertaken the work of combating its ravages by a process of inoculation (vaccination).

In the fall of 1900 twelve calves were bought by the veterinary division of which Dr. G. E. Nesom is chief and Dr. Shesley assistant. All of them were subject to the disease, as they had never carried ticks. They were inoculated with blood from a cow that was immune, and in a few days they developed a light case of the disease from which they soon recovered. During the summer of 1891 they were kept in a tick-infested pasture and none of them contracted the fatal form of the disease.

More important work is now being done in the same way on Northern cattle. Every one who has purchased cattle from the North and exposed them to the Southern cattle tick knows that most of them die the first year of inoculation fever, another name for Texas fever.

Sixteen head of beef cattle were brought down from Indianapolis in November, 1901, and have been inoculated. They are doing well so far and when the work is finished in the present Southern cattle market will be tested in tick-infested pastures. It is hoped they will prove immune. If this method proves entirely successful it will establish the fact that a great obstacle in the way of introducing better cattle into this State has been removed.

In this connection Dr. G. E. Nesom has sent out the following circular letter to farmers and cattle raisers in South Carolina:

This circular letter is sent you in the hope that it will assist the veterinarian in his work of securing the cattle of this State free from Texas fever.

During the past few years the disease has been prevalent in many sections of this State, but since the passage of the stock law it has become very common, especially in the upcountry and in the pastures and pens of stock buyers and feeders.

Texas fever is known by a number of names, but the most important of these are: spleen fever, splenic fever, acclimation fever, Southern cattle fever, tick fever, fever, bloody murrain, bloody urine, distemper, mountain distemper and many local names.

The symptoms are readily recognized by one who has seen cattle suffering from this fever. At first the animals become stupid and leave the herd for some secluded and shady part of the pasture. They appear listless and droop, as if all energy had forsaken them. The ears droop, the nose is more or less dry, rumination ceases, and the animal falls into a stupor. The urine is dark red in color, and constipation marked, only small quantities of very dark, dry fecal being voided. They are highly fevered, the temperature of the body is 103° to 104° F. In milk cows the flow of milk is almost suspended. All of the symptoms increase in severity until the animal becomes almost or quite unconscious, walks round in a circle, groans and is restless. Then convulsions set in, the animal falls on its side, and in the intervals between convulsions, until death ensues. Calves rarely develop the severe symptoms of the disease, but in cattle over a year old the death rate is 50 to 100 per cent, increasing as the age increases.

Post mortem examination of the carcass shows the flesh to be almost black and pale in color, the spleen (melts) black and easily torn, the bladder filled with bloody urine, the liver and intestines yellowish and the gall bladder filled with bile.

In all cases an examination of the skin about the thighs, flanks, neck and other parts of the body reveals the presence of ticks, which always go with Texas fever. The cause of the disease is a small arthropod organism (protozoan), which seems at first to be in the body of the ticks. When the tick inserts its bill through the skin of the animal, it gains access to the blood of the cow and there develops a case of Texas fever in ten to twenty days. Best results from the destruction of the red blood cells, the refuse going to the spleen and the coloring matter to the bladder.

Cattle that have had ticks on them when they were calves are immune to the disease and do not get Texas fever. Cattle that have not had ticks in their life, until a year old, will develop the disease as soon as they get the ticks.

The experiment station officials desire to assist the stockmen of the State in getting the disease under control and prevent severe losses in future. Inoculation experiments are now in progress, and it is hoped that immunity to it may be produced by artificial means.

You are requested to answer the questions in the enclosed postal card, and return as soon as possible to the veterinarian, who wishes to thank you in advance for your co-operation in the matter. Yours truly, G. E. Nesom, Veterinarian, Clemson College, S. C.

## THE BLOODY SHIRT.

The Republicans Raise it Aloft in Congress Once More.

## WILL HELP THE DEMOCRATS.

Crumpacker's Resolution for an Investigation of the Suffrage Question in the South Will Be Pushed.

A special dispatch from Washington to the Atlanta Journal says since the Republican leaders have determined to force through the Crumpacker resolution for an investigation of the suffrage question as it affects the southern representation in the house, it has become clearly evident that this move of the majority means a repetition of the old Force bill fight and a revival of the sectional bitterness of reconstruction days.

The supporters of the measure have made no concealment of their desire to utilize it for purely partisan ends. This is particularly true of certain western representatives, who seek to solidify the negro voters in their districts. Conservative Republicans, such as Cannon, at first arrayed themselves stoutly against any legislation, and the speaker himself took but a perfunctory interest in the proposition, only ceased when a policy of concession became necessary on account of the row over the Cuban tariff.

The Democrats will fight the resolution vigorously, beginning with the presentation of the rule of the house. They believe that if so radical a step is at once taken the majority will not hesitate to go even to greater extremes to insure control of the house in the next congress. The Democrats will probably consider their plan of action in caucus, and it is said they may agree to stop the regular procedure of the house for filibustering. The sudden change in the attitude of the Republicans toward this resolution is regarded as full of significance, coming as it does at a time when the prospects of the Democrats electing the next house are admittedly bright.

The Post today publishes views on the action of the Republican leaders; as follows:

David B. Hill says: "The proposed investigation will be fruitless, and will injure the Democratic party. Of course it should be opposed because it is partisan and unnecessary. It indicates a desperation which is ominous. If investigation should be followed by an attempt to enact a federal election law, the effort will be to unite the Democratic party north and south and west as nothing else could do."

W. J. Bryan says: "If the investigation of election methods includes the investigation of the southern northern elections as well as the southern, there ought to be no objection, but an investigation that ignored the fraud practiced in the Pennsylvania election and in the Pennsylvania election would be unfair. The committee should also investigate the corruption practiced by employers and bankers, as well as fraud practiced on black men. An investigation to be valuable must not be partisan."

Senator Gorman says: "The entire country will be amazed at the extreme radical partisanship embraced in the action taken today. It is proposed to stir up sectional animosities at a time when all thoughtful men of every party in the country recognize the problem of the suffrage of the south must be adjusted by the people of the states where the great negro population exists. The business interests of this country will resent this effort to create political strife as they did when it was attempted during the speakership of Mr. Blaine and again in 1890, when the whole country protested against the force bill. This latest attempt can only be accounted for in one way. The Republicans fear the defeat of the party in the next congressional elections if the issues they have made growing out of the Philippine question and the enormous expenditure of the government. Therefore, they have seen fit to array the north against the south. Business interests will resent the action taken today. 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